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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR.

*** Two Alliancemen, who had voted a different ticket, met a few days since. The one who had voted with the successful party asked the other "where he was at?" The other replied: "I am on the demands of the Alliance, and will stand there, whether in a majority or a minority." The former was silent.

*** The recent election shows that the party lash is losing its power. It shows that partisanship and machine methods are doomed. The people are studying the science of government and practical politics as never before. The majority of voters will soon regard politics as a means of improving business conditions.

*** It will be the greatest political discovery of the age that general business prosperity may be secured through appropriate legislation. Is it not a fact that there has been legislation which has made some men enormously rich, with the effect to keep most men comparatively poor. The Democrats have preached this doctrine. Now let them put it into practice. They have told us of the bad financial policy of the Republican party. Now let them change it. Watch and see which of the Republican laws on finance they change. See if they abolish the national banking system.

*** Grover Cleveland, in a speech before the Manhattan Club on the 9th said: "The American people have become politically more thoughtful and more watchful than they were ten years ago. (Cries of "good," and cheers.) They are considering now vastly more than they were then political principles and party politics, in distinction to party manipulation and the distribution of rewards for partisan services and activities (cries of "bravo," and cheers.) This situation is one that ought at once to be recognized and intelligently met by those who are charged with the management of our party organization. (Cheers.) In the present mood of the people neither the Democratic party nor any other party can gain and keep the support of the majority of our voters by merely promising or distributing personal spoils and favors from partisan supremacy. (Cheers.) They are thinking of principles and policies, and they will be satisfied with nothing short of the utmost good faith in the redemption of the pledges to serve them in their collective capacity by the inauguration of wise policies and having given to them honest government." (Cheers.)

We are glad to see this. It shows that no one has learned more during this campaign than has Mr. Cleveland. It shows that he realizes (if he means what he says) that many people who voted the Democratic ticket this year are not partisans, but men who determined to give the Democratic party one full chance to redeem its pledges and promises. It further shows that he realizes that the people will condemn his administration by as large a vote as it was put in power if the Democratic party does not now give the people lower taxes and more money and an honest government in every department.

*** At Memphis, in conversation with Bro. Griffith, a delegate from Iowa, we referred to the methods employed by the opposition in the political campaign in North Carolina. Among other things we told him how the Democratic machine tried to destroy our influence by charging that we were canvassing in the interest of Harrison, and that we were paid by the Republicans to do it. He looked at me a little puzzled for a moment and then said: "Why the Republican machine tried to work the same game on me in Iowa. They charged that I was canvassing in the interest of Cleveland, and that I was paid by Democratic money to do it." We sat and looked at each other, and it dawned upon us that the Democratic and Republican machines had gotten together and mapped out the same line of policy for this campaign, and that they both had the same object, and that was to crush out the reform movement. Their plan was to make odious the men, and to break the confidence of the people in the men who were facing the fire of the machine and championing the cause of reform. There was one variation in their methods. Up in Iowa they charged on Bro. Griffith and the other reformers that they were in sympathy with the rebels, and wanted to put the Southern brigadiers in the saddle again; down here they hollowed "Negro" at us, and charged that we were trying to turn over a million white people to the "control, domination and supremacy" of a half million negroes. There is one other variation, and this will surprise you. Up in Iowa the politicians and newspapers of neither party used the partisan utterances of General Weaver's, nor tried to make capital out of his war record at Pulaski or elsewhere. This was because it was the home of General Weaver, and they knew that the people knew the truth. To have made such attacks in Iowa would have lost them votes.

*** As every one knows the putting out of a State ticket by the People's party was against our judgment. We were overruled by a large majority. But the majority now no doubt agrees with us, and sees that we were right. If the fight had been made on the line we argued, we believe the State could have been carried for General Weaver. We thought so then; we think so now. But as great as the mistake was, and as damaging as it has apparently been, we have no quarrel with those who disagreed with us, and who are responsible for such a course. They acted conscientiously, and from the most patriotic motives, but they were mistaken. But it does no good, and we have no time now to argue over past mistakes. Let us make the best of it. We all agree now, so let us put our shoulders together, and fight for the future. It may be after all that Providence had a hand in it, and that it is all for the best. An immediate victory might have turned our heads, and put us to fighting over the spoils. Such a victory, with such results, would not only have been temporary, but demoralizing, and not for our good or the country's good. This fight has taught us much, and at the same time has driven the opposition and many men (whom we once respected and honored) to stoop to such low methods, trickery and corruption that they have lost their influence and hold upon the people. Yes, the People's party is stronger to-day than it was on the morning of the 8th day of November, and we are wiser than we were before the campaign begun. So if the protection of the people's rights must at last be accomplished by the People's party, we have now been better prepared for the work. So let us believe that our mistakes and defects were designed by Providence for our good; but at the same time remember, that the Lord helps only those who help themselves. Therefore let us go to work now for the next fight, and do our whole duty.

What it Means.

This Third party is a reading party. It is also a writing and talking party. Right or wrong it has reached a magnitude which entitles it to serious consideration, for it means revolution. It does not carry bombs up its sleeve, and it does not mean to follow Parsons to the gallows, but it does mean revolution.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GENERAL WEAVER.

Democratic Power will be Short-Lived, While the Republican Party is Dead Forever.

Gen. Weaver came out of the Presidential campaign in excellent health and with cheerful spirits, and is just as sanguine of the future success of the political movement he is now identified with as he has ever been. He believes that Democratic ascendency will be short-lived; that the Republican party will never enter another contest, and there is no relief in tariff reform; the financial question is the great problem, and that relief cannot come except through the free coinage of silver.

"The Populists succeeded in the late election far beyond their expectations," said he, "and have demonstrated their strength as a political factor in American politics. We have carried almost as many States as the Republican party has carried, and have been defeated in a half dozen States by very thin margins, which amounts to a practical victory. They hold the balance of power in a large majority of the States of the Union, and better still, will hold the balance of power in the United States Senate. This will enable them to act as a breakwater against vicious legislation, and will equip them to force the great economic issues to the front.

"The Republican party is as dead as the Whig party was after the Scott campaign of 1852, and from this forward will rapidly diminish in strength in every State in the Union, and can never make another campaign. All their great leaders have been killed off, including Depew and McKinley. It was our vote that defeated Harrison in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, and side-tracked McKinley in Ohio. The Populists will now commence a vigorous campaign, and will push the work of organization and education in every county in the Union. Its organization is now national, from sea to sea, and from the lakes to the Gulf. A conference of its leaders will doubtless soon be held at some central point for the purpose of thoroughly marshaling the forces of the new party throughout the country."—Great West.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE HAS BEEN WIPED OUT.

Let us Remove the Barrier Between Town and Country.--The Key-Note of the Situation as Presented by Mr. Butler at Memphis.

In response to the address of welcome by the Mayor of Memphis, Mr. Butler responded on behalf of the National Alliance. The following is clipped from the report given by the Avalanch Appeal:

MR. BUTLER'S SOUND APPEAL.

Marion Butler, President of the North Carolina Alliance and a gentleman of extremely courteous bearing, made one of the responses to the welcoming speeches. Said he:

In behalf of the National Alliance I wish to thank you for the courtesy and kindness displayed by your citizens to us during our stay. If the great explorer, DeSoto, the pioneer of your city, who first looked upon the bosom of your majestic river standing upon this very spot, was here this morning, he could not feel more at home than you have made us feel since our arrival. Yes the Alliance has done much to wipe out Mason and Dixon line. It is a propitious sign to see the sections of the North and South thus uniting. But as much as the obliterating of sectional lines is to be desired there is another thing that stands as a greater barrier to economic and industrial reform. It is the imaginary line of supposed antagonism of interests which has grown up between every town in America and the country adjacent. The North and the South shaking hands across the bloody chasm will not solve the situation to-day. It must be done by the neighbors of each locality whose interest, though in different lines, are identical, or rather complementary, putting their heads together, finding the cause of depression to both, and touching elbows in their efforts to remove it for the common good.

The present feeling of hostility between the town and country has grown since our organization has started. It came from a misconception of the great rank and file of the laborers and great wealth-producers of the present inequalities of the distribution of wealth. The man in the country only partially acquainted with the nature of our government and the laws of commerce naturally laid the blame at the door of the first man in sight. This man was the business and professional man of the small cities and towns. These men naturally resented the accusation, and, knowing but little about the object and purpose of the farmers' organization and the nature of our deliberations, were in a measure justified in viewing the movement as hostile to them. The mistake of our people has produced this lamented misconception and hostility on both sides. Therefore, the keynote of the present situation is to break down the barrier of hostility between town and country and join hearts and hands for their common interest and good government.

I had rather see this line blotted out than the Mason and Dixon line, because it divides neighbors, and it is more essential that neighbors, with common interests agree that the two sections of the country shake hands. The number of men in this country and their businesses that are logically and justly antagonized by our movement are extremely small. The others would not be antagonized by us, nor would they feel hostile to our organization if a proper understanding was arrived at. Our organization and the work it is doing is making a student of political economy and good government out of people of every class and calling.

It is a propitious sign for the perpetuation of a Republican government. In fact, this is the most propitious day in the history of our American government. We are now devoting most of our time fighting political evils, results of bad legislation because they seem to be the greatest cause of depression. Hence we are in politics, but as soon as you will join with us to remove these evils then we will be out of politics and devoting our efforts to the other great objects of the organization. Yes, join with us to remove the cause. It is your interest, it is ours. Sooner or later the men of town and country will learn to pull together, and both combined will right the wrongs of which we complain and give full and equal opportuuity to American citizens of every industry in the United States will start with new impetus. I will go back to the mother State of North Carolina and tell her how her fair daughter, Tennessee, has rivaled, yea, outstripped her in old-time hospitality, and all the delegates, when they reach their distant homes will join in praise of the unstinted courtesy and generosity of the inhabitants of the "Bluff City."

"The Alliance Lives and Will Continue to Live in Spite of Mistakes and Outside Attacks."

The following editorial appeared in the National Economist of Oct. 12th just before the Memphis meeting:

Many old familiar names are on the list of delegates to the Supreme Council, and the editor of the Economist anticipates with pleasure the hope of again meeting the old workers, and conferring together. We have now had experience. We can no longer be blown about by every breath of doctrine. The man who wants something done or a certain policy pursued can no longer frighten us by saying that the order will go to pieces if he fails. We have had experience, and know that this order now lives, and believe that it will continue to live and prosper in spite of our mistakes and blunders, and that the responsibility is now resting on us to profit by the mistakes of the past, and under the guidance of Divine Providence do the very best we can to-day. We have no fears of and no time to lose on the slanderer or the backbiter, we have had them on hand all the time, ready to misconstrue every act and word of our officers and workers, but a little time has always been sufficient to vindicate the right. because these fellows cannot long keep their object hid, and that exposed, they destroy themselves.

Now a word to the delegates: The man who has an ax to grind will try to get up strife and discord, try to center interest on those present and stir up prejudice. The true friend of the order will forget the personality of those present—especially if they differ on other things—and concentrate effort on measures calculated to build up and strengthen the order and thereby benefit the millions now working and waiting at home.

[The above was true before the meeting and true after the meeting.—ED.]

Don't Get Mad With a Fool.

Never get mad with a man who considers his views are, beyond question, correct, and are superior to reason, for if he is correct, mortals have no business to attempt an argument with one so superior to man; and, if incorrect, they have no business to fool away their time or lose their temper on such an ass. Never get mad with a fool.—Ex.

Colorado gives Weaver from 5,000 to 7,000 majority. The Populists will control both houses of the legislature, has elected two Congressmen and the Governor. "Rah" for Colorado.

McElree's WINE OF CARDUI for female diseases.

The Rule of a Few.

Aristotle, after enumerating the governments which he calls governments in the general interests, monarchy and the republic, treats of governments in the interest of individuals, tyranny—oligarcy. Ologarchy, says Aristotle, is the political predominance of the rich, and democracy the political predominance of the poor, to the exclusion of the rich. To the objection, "But what if the rich be more numerous and govern, or if the poor be the less numerous and govern?" He replied that the rule of the minority in the democracies, and that of the majority in oligarchies are wholly accidental, because the rich everywhere constitute the minority, and the poor everywhere the majority.

"Two parties," continued the impartial Aristotle, "claim exclusively, each for itself, the right to make the law, and indeed this right belongs to both of them up to a certain point, but this right is not absolute in the one or the other. On the one hand, superior in a single point, in wealth, for instance, they think themselves superior in all; on the other hand, equal in one point, liberty, for instance, they think themselves absolutely equal; the main object is forgotten on both sides. If political association was a commercial association for the purpose of gain, the share of the association in the State would be in direct proportion to their investment, and the partisans of oligarchy would be in the right; but the object of political association is not only the existence of the associated, but their happiness, the well being of families and of the different classes of the people. Those who bring the most (by their talent) to the general fund of the association have a greater share in the State than those who, equal or superior in point of liberty or birth, have, notwithstanding, less political virtue; a greater share than those, superior in wealth, are inferior in merit." To whom, then, should sovereignty belong? To the multitude, to the wealthy, to the good, to a single individual of superior talents, to a tyrant?

"Neither to these nor to others," says Aristotle, "but to the law," and if one of the elements of the political body must be preferred, Aristotle would incline in favor of the multitude, for the reason that, if each individual errs in judgment, in the aggregate all judge well. But the government which seems to him to best assure the reign of the law is the republic, which borrows its principles from oligarchy and democracy. If he had been asked how the Alliance of these two governments, which he calls corrupt, could give birth to the best of all governments, that they were only bad because they were exclusive, and that political wisdom should be the reconciliation of these two elements. Oligarchies may maintain themselves by ministering to the material well-doing of the people. But as avarice is the vice peculiar to oligarchies, their government, together with tyranny, is the least stable of all. The rivalry of the powerful, their misconduct. their acts of violence, the creation of another oligarchy in the bosom of the first, the ambition of some who began to flatter the people, the influence of mercenary troops—all these are so many causes of ruin. Lastly, that which injures them most is, "that they deceive the lower classes."

The above is extracted from an article contributed to the "Cyclopædia of Political Science by Jaques DeBoisjaslin.—National Economist.

THE CAUCASIAN.

CLINTON, N. C., DEC. 1, 1892.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Democrats now have control of the country. What will they do with it?

HENRY WATTERSON, of the Loulsville Courier Journal, says: "Democracy is between the devil and the deep sea, and the Republicans between hell and the iron works.'"

THE people want a new deal. That is what the result of the election means. If they do not get what they want from the Democrats, two years hence they will call upon the People's party to take control of Congress.

THE result of the election, so far as it represents the honest convictions of the voters, was a final verdict against tariff protection of a part of the industries at the expense of others, and of the consumers. They have taken the Democrats at their word in their professed opposition to monopoly, and given them a chance. We shall see what we shall see.

WHILE reformers have to some extent been disappointed, yet in the light of the results, when you take into consideration what we had to fight against and the methods stooped to by the opposition, there is no room for discouragement. In short the success of the reform movement so far has been fearfully wonderful. The way to get ready for the next fight is never to stop fighting. The political revolution is under way, keep your amor buckled on.

THE CAUCASIAN wishes to acknowledge its appreciation for the following high compliment from the pen of the able Macune, in the National Economist: "The sympathy of the Alliance will be freely tendered Bro. Marion Butler, of North Carolina, in his loss by fire of the CAUCASIAN plant and office. No man has done mightier work, or abler work than Marion Butler for the reform cause. May his paper rise, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and its editor yet wear a toga in the United States Senate."

REV. THOMAS DIXON, of North Carolina, now a celebrated Baptist minister of New York, said a few Sundays since: "Tammany is simply trying to throttle free speech in the pulpits of New York. There is no mystery in a Tammany complaint before a Tammany judge being shot like lighting through the district attorney's office into the itching talons of the Tammany foreman, especially when the indictment is based upon an assault on Tammany. Tammany Hall is the most powerful coterie of organized criminals that ever dominated the life of any civilization. It makes and unmakes judges and juries. It feeds and breeds on vice and crime. With merciless iron heel it crushes the weak, and intimidates the half hearted and defies the strong. It is the one withering, blasting curse of our city's life, damning with the hot breath of corruption and dishonor every ramification of our body politic."

TOM WATSON has been beaten or rather counted out. In the city of Augusta, which is in Watson's district, there are about 35,000 people. According to the census there is one voter for every five people in the country, and only one for every seven in the towns on an average. Therefore under no reasonable conditions could the city of Augusta have more than six thousand voters, and in her city elections she has only four thousand qualified to vote, yet in the Congressional election she cast over 11,000 votes. These votes were cast against Watson. There can be no question about the fraud. Over 5,000 ballots were stuffed into the boxes to beat Watson. After spending over $100,000 to buy votes to beat him then it was necessay to steal over 5,000 in one single town. Can the people tolerate such methods?

Be sure to read an article in another column headed "The Political Situation." Hon. Thos. E. Watson gives an able and striking review of the field.

IT should be borne in mind that the great metropolitan daily papers as well as the telegraph lines are opposed to the People's party, and as far as possible they suppress all news concerning the party. It is a deliberate and premeditated attempt to suffocate it by keeping it from public view. They do not print its name, if they can avoid it. The associated press dispatches are silent about its great rallies and its wonderful enthusiasm. In fact, from a perusal of the great dailies one would scarcely know that such a party was in existance as a political factor. They suppress all information possible about the election returns, except where the party was weakest. On the other hand they magnify the least thing that seems to be detrimental to the reform movement.

The truth cannot be suppressed forever. To our friends we would say, be not discouraged because you find so little encouragement in the daily papers. They do not publish the truth. They are subsidized by the money power to publish falsehoods. The money power is really terrified at the outlook. They see the handwriting on the wall, The people understand the situation. Knowledge is power, and freedom follows in its wake. They know this, and so are resorting to all foul and diabolical means to keep the people longer in bondage. The conflict is on and is going to be fought to a finish.

WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATS DO ABOUT IT?

The Wilmington Star of last Saturday says:

"It costs France four per cent. of her annual revenue to pay pensions, and it costs this country about forty per cent. But France hasn't such a large number of pension agents and vote hunters to keep up."

Now the Democrats are in full possession of the government let us see what they will do about it. Ever since the war the Democratic party has been criticizing the Republican party on its pension record and charging that they were paying extravagant and excessive pensions. In 1879 the amount of money paid annually in pensions by the Republican party, was only $27,137,019. On that very campaign the Democrats said that it was outrageous and extravagant to pay twenty-seven million dollars a year in pensions. Now the question is, how much could the Democratic party have reduced the amount then if they had been in power? If they had reduced it all they could not have had the cheek after having so much to say about it, does less than to reduce it to $20,000,000 at least. Since that time, over fourteen years, a number, at least one-half have died who were getting pensions. So to-day under Democratic management the pension roll should not amount to over $10,000,000. The party is now in power let us see if they have the honesty to stand up to their professions. The amount paid in pensions last year was $162,000,000. Watch them and see if they reduce the pension roll to $10,000,000. Cut this out and keep it, and then watch the next Congress.

THAT BOND SCHEME.

A number of Democratic politicians are just now very much exercised about how to get enough money to run the government. Some propose that the government issue more bonds bearing interest. This would fasten upon the people a still greater interest bearing debt. This would be just as objectionable as the funding and refunding policy of the Republican party which the Democrats have denounced so much. Why does not Congress pass the graduated income tax and lay a tax on the income of the millionaires baakers, bondholders and railroad kings who now practically pay no tax? Such a tax at a low per cent. would raise over $200.000,000 a year and every cent of it would be paid by men who are now so rich that they would never miss it. The Alliance has demanded that these men pay their fair share of the tax es of the country and the Democra ic State platform adoptd the same demand. The bond scheme would tax the people. The inocme tax men who are not now paying taxes. Which will Congress pass?

MUST NOT BE IN A HURRY.

Now, since Cleveland is elected ,the Democratic party has full control of the legislative branches of the government. The politicians and newsprpers are beginning to say they must go slow, and that the people must not expect any great changes. Evidently they intend to do but little, and are trying to prepare the people for it. They say that the financial question, and even the tariff, must be handled very gingerly and carefully, for fear the "great business interests" of the country will be disturbed. The so-called "business interests" of the country do not wish to be disturbed, for they are satisfied with things as they are—but how about the laborers and wealth-producers of the country? They are now very, very much disturbed by the present conditions. Shall not those who have been wronged, and who are almost on the verge of bankruptcy, have consideration? The money centers must be disturbed be fore these people can get relief. We shall see what we shall see.

GAMBLING ON COTTON AND FOOLING THE PEOPLE.

We publish below a telegraphic dispatch which appeared in the Wilmington Star on last Saturday, the 26th. Read it:

By telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A remarkable advance has been made in the prosperity of the South since the beginning of cotton year in September, owing to the large advance made in the prices of the commodity.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25.—An object lesson of the value of trading in futures, which the Hatch Anti-options designs to suppress is being taught Southern planters to-day and its effect is likely to be felt when the bill is taken up for consideration in the United States Senate. Three months ago cotton was selling here at 7¼ cents. To-day it touched 9⅝ cents and 10 cents. One explanation of this is the short crop, but another is speculative trading. The importance of this latter was pointed out by a local authority to-day, who said: "When the season opened there was a surplus of over one million bales, depression in foreigd trade, and no hope of a good demand when a new crop was made. The new crop is here, and reports show that most of it is out of first hands. Prices have advanced 2¼ cents, and the market is climbing. What has done this? Speculative trading. With a big surplus on hand who would have entered the market and bought up the new crop had trading in other options not existed? It might be argued that with a short crop present high prices would be realized anyway. So they might, but not until weeks hence.

We said the above appeared in the Wilmington Star, but it also appeared in every daily paper in America that gets its telegraph news from that news syndicate known as the 'Associated Press.' This news syndicate is conducted by that same class of gold bugs and monopolists, including Jay Gould, Marvin Green and Russel Sage, who own and operate the telegraph wires of the country. These same men and their Associates are gamblers and speculators in Wall street. These same men have made their millions by speculating on the products and the labor of the wealth producers and the toiling millions of America. The people would not suffer these men to do what they have done and are doing if they had understood their methods and how they did it. Jay Gould knew this, so he and others arranged to hold off the telegraphic news of the country so they could fool the people. In this way Jay Gould and the other money devils are to-day making every daily newspaper (taking the telegrams) whether Democratic or Republican act as his moth piece. The above clipping is not so much a news dispatch as it is an editorial. Yes, an editorial prepared by plutocracy and sent over the wires all over the country organizing against the anti-option bill, a bill demanded by the Alliance, and now before Congress. If this bill were passed it would break up the gambling on cotton, wheat and the other products of labor, by which the people are robbed of millions each year, and by which the speculators make their millions. We do not take the time and space to answer the arguments in the above clipping, it is sufficient to show who the fellows are who are manufacturing and sending out such stuff. The anti-option bill is right. The people have demanded it. The gamblers and the money devils are fighting it.

LATER—The News and Observer of last Saturday has an editorial apologizing for and half commending the dealing in futures. Is it a strange coincidence or not?

EXCUSE US.

We are sure our friends will excuse us for missing the last issue when they know why. Since our office was burned a few weeks ago, we have been making every effort to keep the paper going by having it printed elesewhere. At firrst we had it printed in Wilson, but the size was too small and the cost too great. Next we tried Tarboro. Bro. Lloyd, the editor of the Farmer's Advocate (a reform paper just the size of the CAUCASian) kindly offered to give us the use of his effice. We used largely the same matter in our papers and this enabled us to get out a paper of the original size. But two weeks ago the press got out of repair. The last two issues were badlv printed, so much so that we decided to suspend for a week till we could make arrangements elsewhere. This week the paper is printed in Raleigh.

This method of getting out the paper is more expensive and no little trouble and besides the paper cannot be made as good. We will do the best we can under the circumstances, hoping that before long we can see some way to fit up another office of our own. The CAUCASIAN must not stop, we willl do everything in our power to keep it going.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

THE ALLIANCE HAS NOT SPLIT.

The press dispatches sent out from Memphis over the whole country, said that the Alliance had split. That Dr. Macune and a number of the Southern delegates had withdrawn and that they would organize a separate Alliance. This is untrue, yet it has been sent out by the news syndicates known as the "associated and "united Press" to the daily newspapers of the country. It will be copied by every little country weekly and will be read and believed by millions of the American people. The news syndicates are doing the people a great wrong to thus impose upon them. Now we will give you facts, but only a few thousand of the millions who read the false reports will see this. Dr. Macune was a candidate for the Presidency. He thought he was not treated right by the body. He and a few of his special friends withdrew from the hall. This was at a night session. The election of officers was postponed till the next morning, at which time every delegate (including those who withdrew the night before) was in his seat. Dr. Macune explained the next day, that though his feelings were wounded, he did not intend to withdraw from the Alliance.

The Alliance is not split but will proceed with more determination and solidity than ever before.

The Hindrences to Reform--the Open Enemy, the Hypocrite and the Fool Friend.

It is a hard matter to determine whether the open antagonism of the tools of capitalism or the hypocrisy which vice pays to virtue or the blundering of fool friends is the greatest stumbling block in the efforts toward labor's emancipation. I am almost convinced that either of the two last named do more to prevent progress than the former. The hypocrite in the pulpit, the editorial chair orator or the platform who pretends to be the friend of the workingman, deludes him by advice which has weight with the untutored and unthinking, because the cloven foot is hidden behind an ambush of words that on their face sympathize with acknowledged grievances. The politician not only admits that the workingman has just cause for complaint, but he denounces the enemy of our "bone and sinew" in the strongest of terms.

The wiley trickster comes posing as a Moses to lead the people out of bondage, while he blinds our eyes with plausible falsehoods.

And the worst of it he comes up punctually in every political campaign with his handful of eye dust and succeeds in fooling them every time.—J. R. Buchanan.

The people's party has gained strength as no party ever did, nor is it a growth, that, mushroom like, will fade and die in a day. The principles of eternal justice upon which it is founded cannot die, and generations hence, the influence wielded by the devoted adherents of our grand cause and party will be felt and its originators and founders will be blessed.—Ex.

SEN. STEWART INTERVIEWED.

He is For Free Coinage Above All Other Considerations.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who is in San Francisco, was asked by a reporter how he would stand on tariff reform in the United States Senate. "The tariff," said the Senator, is a matter of small consequence compared with the financial question. I'm for free silver, and as for tariff I stand where Lincoln did when he wrote that if Union could be preserved without destroying slavery he was for preserving Union that way, but if Union could not be saved without the abolition of slavery, then he was an abolitionist.

"But suppose the tariff reform proposition comes up independently altogether of silver how will you vote?"

"On the merits of the proposition," replied the Senator.

"But for or against protection?"

"Are you aware" replied the Senator impressively, "that we have only half as much coin in reserve today as we had eighteen years ago? Then we possessed $7,500,000,000 now we have but $3,700,000,000. All gold banks have discarded silver as a basis and silver is reduced to the position of credit money. Everybody ought to know that the business of the world must bear some relation to credit and reserve and here we see it standing like a pyramid suspended, the apex resting on that little pedestal of gold. What is the consequence? Things keep going from bad to worse, prices have fallen 40 per cent. in eighteen years and are still on the down grade. Every man who is not a lender wakes up each day poorer than he was when he went to bed.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

CLINTON, N. C., DEC. 1. 1892.

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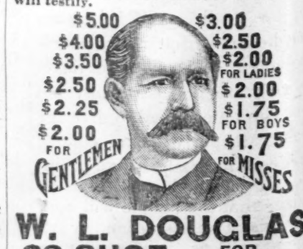

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PERSONALS.

Rev. Mr. Gibble of Wilmington, spent part of this week with friends in Clinton

Judge Boykin was in town Monday,

Rev. J. W. Turner is on a visit to his family.

Our esteemed countryman, Mr. M. M. Killett is so much improved that he can exercise himself by walking about the yard on pleasant days

Capt. J. B. Lloyd, of Tarboro, the clever editor of the Farmers' Advocate was in town Tuesday on business.

Rev. Mr. Wooten will be in town Sunday and fill his appointment at St. Paul's Church.

DIED.

Mr. Barney Lewis, an old and well known citizen, died at his home in McDaniel's township on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22nd in his 84th year. Mr. Lewis, to the delight of his many friends, became converted and connected himself with the Missionary Baptist Church, at Boykin's Chapel about one year ago. To his bereaved children, grand children and great grand children and friends, we extend our sympathy.

Important.

Some of our subscribers are badly behind on their subscriptions, while there are a good many who have paid up, (and in some instances paid in advance which is the proper thing.to,) there are hundreds who have not paid anything in quite a while. We know who the delinquents are, and this is for them. We know that times are hard from experience, but let every man pay us a little, if not all, within the next few days. It is absolutely necessary that we should have the money.

A Popular Visitor.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac for 1893 is on our table. For over half a century this "Old Reliable' Almanac has visited the homes of our people and furnished them with much valuable information. As the years come and go this old landmark of our State literature never fails to improve on former issues. Besides its calculations, it contains an annual State record of important events of the past year; valuable information for farmers, gardeners etc. This almanac is sold by merchants throughout the State. Price ten cents.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

(Correspondent of the Caucasian.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 25, 1992.

Democratic Senotors and Representatives are already quite numerous in Washington, and of those here at least three fourths have expressed themselves as favoring an early extra session of the fifty-third Congress for the purpose of dealing with financial and tariff matters. The reason given in most cases is that it is a custom of long standing with Congress that about one year should elapse from the time a new tariff law is enacted before it goes into efiect, in order to give business circles and manufacturers any opportunity to make preparations for the change that will prevent any loss by reason of reductions made in the duties. So that even if an extra session be called in April it will be in the neighborhood of a year and a half after Mr. Cleveland is inaugurated before the people can begin to realize any benefit from the democratic reform of the tariff. Surely that is long enough for the people to continue to bear the burdens imposed upon them by the McKinley law.

[But how about relief from the present financial system? They can give the country relief in a few months in that direction.—Ed.]

Mr. Cleveland's alleged remarks expressing his disgust for office seekers, which were published here a few days ago, helped many a republican officeholder to enjoy his Thanksgiving dinner, by making him feel that he was secure in his office. Democrats generally, who believe that when the people of the country voted by such an over whelming majority for a change they did not mean merely a change in the Presidency and in the heads of the departments but a change all along the line, are loth to believe that Mr. Cleveland never used the language attributed to him.

Gold Bug Democracy.

Sentinel, Chicago, Ill.

It will be remembered that when Cleveland was elected in 1884 he could not wait to be inaugurated before he gave vent to his spleen against the silver dollar.

And now within thirty-six hours after the close of the polls, November 8, the Chicago Herald, one of the leading Democratic organs of the Northwest, comes brazenly forth with the following proposition, inviting therefore the support of such infamously well-known gold bugs as John Sherman:

"It would be good policy, apart from any partisan consideration, to pass a bill repealing the silver act of 1890 and stopping all purchases of silver before the holiday recess for effect upon the international monetary conference. This action would serve a notice upon European countries that they could no longer depend upon us to take care of all the surplus in the world, and that they must do their share or see the exchanges with silver standard countries still more disordered to the great injury of commerce.

* * * * * * *

"Senator Sherman has already declared in favor of this step and Republican Senate ought not to oppose it, because the Republicans now see that the silver States cannot be kept in line by anything short of the support of free coinage by their party. And the Democratic House ought not oppose the repeal of this Republican law, especially as Democrats must and every thing to lose by humoring the cheap money craze in any of its manifestations."

An editor who talks about Europeans trying to get rid of any kind of money must be either a knave or an ass. And the man who suggests the discontinuance of silver purchases in a country which produces nearly 40 per cent of all the silver in the world ought to be extradited as a common enemy—especially when such advocacy is made in the interest of owners of gold mines.

The above Democratic invitation to Republicans to unite in favor of gold bug legislation is characteristic of the methods which have controlled the inner circle of the Democratic party and which secured gold bug Cleveland's nomination.

It shows exactly what is expected from the resurrected Democracy.

There has been another change from the Republican frying pan into the Democratic fire, but there will be no change from the old established gold bug policy.

Wall Street will continue to be power behind the throne.

THE MEMPHIS MEETING.

(Editorial Corrrepondence.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 19, '92.

The Supreme Council of the N. F. A. and I. U. adjourned last night. This morning the delegates are shaking hands and bidding each other good-bye in the Gayoso Hotel, preparing to depart for their respective homes. Memphis is near the centre of the United States, and the delegates will, in their routes, have covered every point of the compass. Thirty-three States were represented by delegates, and three more having paid their dues were represented by proxy. The number of delegates was smaller than last year, but this is due to the fact that it is the first meeting that the list of delegates were confined to the constitutional requirements—that is, limited to the actual amount of dues paid into the national treasury.

COURTESIES EXTENDED.

The sessions of the council were held in the commodious hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the use of which was tendered free.

At the opening of the council on Tuesday morning a hearty and cordial welcome was extended the body by the State of Tennessee, through Governor Buchanan and Bro. Mims, President of the State Alliance, and by the city of Memphis through Col. Robert Gates, chairman of the Committee on Reception, and the mayor of the city. Bro. I. E. Dean responded in very happy and eloquent words to the welcome from the State, and Marion Butler, of North Carolina, responded to the welcome of the city.

Many courtesies were extended by the city, among them free transportation on all the street car lines of the city, a free excursion one day down the Mississippi, and as soon as the body adjourned Col. Yates, on behalf of the city council, took the delegates for a drive over the city in carriages. It was typical old-time Southern hospitality. In short, the badge of the order insured every courtesy and attention to the delegates. But there is one exception: the daily press of the city treated us with deliberate falsification and profuseness.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual address of President Loucks was able and masterly. It was permeated with enough of a political flavor to displease to a certain extent the more conservative element present, but this was attributed by a number to the maximum independence of thought and action characteristic of the far West.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

manifested a laxity on the part of some States to the financial interests of the organizations, but at the same time showing a steady, healthy and determined growth all over the country.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

covered in abstract from the general work of the Alliance during the year, with a special reference to the insurance feature.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

A great deal of independent thought was manifested from the opening of the session to the close, indicative of the fact that the delegates were men who thought and acted for themselves, and who had joined the great uprising regardless of political consequences, because they believed the principles they now espoused to be right. Men who can be whipped into party traces do not belong to this class. The legislation of the body was done almost entirely through committees, and action taken only on report of the various committees.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

One of the first committees to report was the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The following recommendations were adopted:

(a.) The reduction of salaries of officers from 20 to 50 per cent., including every office in the Alliance.

(b.) The term of office was reduced to one year for all officers except Judiciary Board.

(c.) The President not elligible for re-election to succeed himself.

(d.) The Executive Board changed to Executive Committee, and number increased from three to five, with the President as chairman ex-officio of the committe.

(e.) The office expenses of both President and Secretary-Treasurer, limited.

(f.) Mechanics in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants eligible to join Alliance at the option of the varions States.

(g.) The Legislative Committee abolished, and Alliance Congressmen requested to act in that capacity.

(h.) The President and Secretary-Treasury not required to live in Washington, but location to be approved by the Executive Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following recommendations of the Finance Committee were adopted:

(a.) That the female members of the Alliance be required to pay the five cent per capita National dues.

(b.) They urged upon the State officers the importance of being more prompt in sending in National dues to the National Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON GOOD OF THE ORDER

urged that the officials of each State give at present special attention to the condition of the order in their respective States, and to devise some method for the further education of the brotherhood by means of small circulating libraries of books on economic questions for each sub-lodge, and to inaugurate or extend their methods of co-operation in business arrangements.

COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION'

A committee consisting of one from each State was appointed on co-operative business arrangements. The committee was sub-divided according to sections, as follows:

1. Committee on Cotton and Tobacco.

2. Committee on Grain and Stock.

3. Committee on Fruits and Vegetables.

Committtee on Oils.

These committees made reports, showing considerable thought and information, but owing to the magnitude of the subjects; and want of time to consider the matter and take action, the reports were, upon motion, ordered to be printed in the minutes for the information of the brotherhood, and the matter referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

COMMITTEE ON SUMMER ENCAMPMENT

recommended a general gathering (at some central point in the Union) soon after harvest for recreation, social converse, entertainment and education, one object being to make members from various parts of the United States to become better acquainted with each other. The committee having the encampment in charge to secure the very lowest rates by railroads to hace the best band of music, the most eminent men to deliver addresses on subjects of interest to the farming and industrial classes, and amusements of the most entertaining kind to be given from evening to evening in a mammouth auditorium. One of the features of the gathering is to be a free display of all kinds of agricultural implements, together with everything of a new and novel character used in the household. The whole affair to be conducted without cost to the National Alliance. The matter, with affirmative recommendation, was referred to three members of the Executive Committee with full power to act.

THE TILMAN AFFAIR.

Bro. Tillman made his report as general manager of the Lecture Bureau, admitting that while he served in that capacity, he sent out Democratic campaign literature and attempted to justify his conduct by charging that other officers had sent out matter in advocacy of the People's party. The Judiciary Committee, to whom the report was referred, asked a vote of censure on Bro. Tillman for abusing and violating the trust intrusted in him.

VINDICATION SOUGHT.

Some of the friends of Bro. Macune, chairman of the Executive Board, and editor of the National Economist, believing that he had been unjustly assailed by the partisan press, as well as too severely criticised by some of the members of the council, sought his election to the Presidency of the Alliance. This method of vindication was not opposed by a majority of the council. Whereupon Bro. Macune, mistaking the action of the council as an expression of want of confidence, withdrew from the further session of the council. That he made a grave mistake many of his most ardent admirers must admit.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

When the council proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year every delegate from every State was present and in his seat. The election resulted as follows:

For President, Loucks, South Dakota.

Vice-President, Marion Butler, North Carolina.

Secretary-Treasurer, Bro. Taylor.

Executive Committe, Mans Page, Virginia; H. C. Demming, Pennsylvania; I. E. Dean, New York; L. Leonard, Missouri, and President Loucks, chairman of committee ex-officio.

Bro. Southworth, of Colorado, was elected to fill the vacancy on the Judiciary Committee.

For the first time since the organization or the Alliance, the ten important offices are filled from ten different States, from every quarter of the Union. This is propitious, and all the more striking, as much of this was not taken into consideration when the officers were elected.

THE STRENGTH AND UNITY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Notwithstanding the somewhat disturbed condition of the council, owing to the conduct of Bro. Tillman, and the strong advocacy of the claims of Bro. Macune, yet a marked harmony was manifest on the part of the delegates during the closing hours of the session, and general satisfaction was expressed as to the exceeding good work done for the advancement of the best interests of the organization throughout the whole couutry,

AN UNPLEASANT OUTSIDE FEATURE.

One of the most unpleasant features of the occasion was the apparent studied attempt of the daily press to misrepresent and falsify the proceedings, striving to lead the public to believe that the organization was in imminent peril of dissolution by reason of the charged internal strife; whereas the delegate who placed Dr. Macune in nomination for the Presidency, the leaders of the minority, in a certain sense, said near the close of the session, that this was the best deliberative body he had ever seen, and that the meetings were characterized by more good sense and sound judgment than any other body of which he had ever been a member, including the Congress of the United States. He praised the membership for the noble stand they had taken, and wished them God speed in their continued work for reform.

Every delegate goes home with fresh courage and increased determination, and we predict that the next year will show an increase of membership, and a strengthening of the organization over the whole country, but the outlook is that the New England and Middle States will make the greatest gains.

POLK MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

One evening was devoted to memory of the beloved and lamented late President L. L. Polk. Speeches were delivered by Dr. C. W. Macune, W. S. Morgan, Marion Butler, Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Todd and others.

This session was public. There were other sessions of the Alliance, at which the demands and principles of the Alliance were discussed for the benefit of the public.

M. B.

A Household Remedy
FOR ALL
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES
B. B. B.
Botanic Blood Balm
It Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being chicacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. Its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure, if directions are followed.
SENT FREE ILLUSTRATED "Book of Wonders."
BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BLACK-DRAUGHT tea cures Constipation.

COMMON HIGHWAYS.

The Nation Should Lend Aid in the Good Work---We Certainly Need Better Roads, and Anything that Will Bring Them Will be Welcome---A Man Who Has Done Good Service.

Atlanta Constitution.

There is no question before the American people of more importance and of more general interest than that of the improvement of the common roads. State and county societies devoted to the furtherance of this reform are very numerous, and in some few instances the efforts of such societies have resulted in better roads and a general mending of highways in small localities. But, as a rule, ther efforts have exhausted themselves in talk because there was no one with a plan at once large enough and practicable enough to meet the requirements. One writer imitating Horace Greeley's famous dictum, "the way to resume is to resume," has said that the way to get better roads is to build better roads. This is all very well, but there are difficulties in the way. Building good roads costs a great deal of money. Where is this money to come from? Building good roads requires skill. who is to furnish this skill? The country people have not the money to spare, and would be indisposed to spend it in road improvement, even though they had it. Then again, country people not only do not know how to build good roads, but to a large extent are unaware that the roads are bad or could be improved. These stumbling-blocks have been in the way of the road improvement societies, and have tendered to hinder their efforts. But they have not yet been discouraged, and are now seeking by a union of all these societies to form a national league for good roads.

The person to take the initiative in this movement was General Roy Stone, of New York. the author of the national highway commission bill, which passed the Senate last summer, but which was not reached in the House. This bill created a commission which should inquire into the condition of the roads in the country, their present method of maintenance, and the cost thereof, and to report the same to Congress, together with suggestions for a plan of national aid in building highways, and the establishment of schools for the education of roadmakers.

The following is an interview with General Stone on the subject:

"What has the discussion as to road improvements thus far settled?"

"In the current discussion of road matters some things may be taken as settled, and among them are these: We have the worst roads in the civilized world; their condition is a crushing tax on the whole people, a tax the more intolerable in that it yields no revenue, not even supports a tax-gatherer; any adequate relief from this tax involves the rebuilding of 1,000,000 miles of road, and an expenditure of some thousands of millions of money; a wise economy requires this rebuilding to be prompt, speedy and general; since this work is for all time, equity requires that a large share of its cost should fall upon its future beneficiaries; this can only be done by raising the money on very long loans, and these loans must, in common prudence and in justice to our successors, be made at the lowest possible rates of interest.

"These conclusions point directly to another, which many good citizens are slow to accept, viz: that national financing for this vast unertaking is an absolute requisite. Long loans at low rates are only possible through the national credit. Counties should borrow limited amounts on short time at rates averging perhaps five or six per cent. but county bonds would be a drug in the market long before the work was well begun. The States might do a little better, but their varying credit would impose unequal burdens upon the people, while those most needing the work would be the least able to secure the means."

"What precedents are there for national aid in such a matter?" I asked.

"It is true that the national aid in roadmaking involves a wide departure from present practice, but is only a return to the ideas of sixty years ago, and as we become more familiar with it, it may become more acceptable to us. People will not fail to ask why they should not use the general credit for the general welfare rather than burden themselves, their children and their children's children with a double rate of interest. 'The general welfare is the essence of a national objective, and in this regard road-making stands pre-eminent. Concern in its results is universal and equal. Every producer and every consumer of farm products will profit financially by good roads, while the resulting social and political advantages will accrue to all alike. To bind the republic together with roads and canals was declared to be the duty of the national government by those in authority in its early days. That duty has been sadly neglected of late, and is now denied in toto by statesmen who do not hesitate to warp the constitution itself in many other direction. These gentlemen and the writers who support them are doing infinite harm to the government by narrowing its powers in this regard. A government is known by its works, and is respected or despised at home and abroad accordingly as it is capable or inefficient in the vital concerns of national life. Our system will soon be put to the crucial test, for public opinion will demand some action in the matter. If we fail where all other nations, monarchical and republican, have succeeded, great will be the failure of the great republic and the blame must fall upon those who have departed from the 'faith of the fathers.'"

"What are those objections you allude to?"

"Some objectors say the exercise of this power would be dangerous even if constitutional; that it leads toward state ownership of railroad and telegraphs, flat money, State loans on farms and products and socialism generally, but as we have seen national road making benefits all the people, and all equally, while it is contended that cheapening money, on the other hand robs Peter to pay Paul and aids the borrower and producer at the cost of the lender and consumer while it tends to despoile the thrifty of their accumulations, the poor of their savings, the laborer of his hire and the pensioner of his pittance. National loans on farms and products would be even more unequal and unjust benefitting none but the borrowers and only one class of these, while lowering the power of all money in possession to earn money or to purchase necessities, compelling savings institutions to lower interest rates and obliging all people with fixed incomes, salaries or wages to cut down their modes of living. Though the same objections do not attach to State ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and there is much to be said in favor of the latter as an adjunct to the postal system, yet questions of vested rights, of over payment or compulsory sale, and of political dangers from a vast and sudden transformation of operatives into office holders, may well make us pause as to both. The common roads once built need no operative force and only a very small one for maintenance and no vested rights will be disturbed nor compulsion used where each locality is left the option to have good roads by government aid or bad roads forever if it will."

"Why could not the States or the counties do what is necessary?"

"Some opponents of national action maintain that State aid is sufficient and safer. Others again say that the country is the proper unit of action, but here again the State controls and every step would be taken under the danger of adverse legislation where any partisan advantage could be hoped for Fortunately it is still possible to maintain some national institutions that are free from politics, and a permanent bureau of roads could be maintained as easily as the army or navy. Such a bureau, supervising all contracts and their execution, would insure the best work at the lowest cost, its own fidelity being assured by the constant watch of the local authorities and the people themselves."

"In what way would your plan be more economical?"

"A national system admits of the benefits of organization on a grand scale and of economies impossible in any local plan, as, for instance, the general use of convicts working under military guard for the preparation of road material in quarries, rock cuttings and gravel banks, arrangements with railroad companies for transportation at cost in consideration of the early improvement of roads tributary to them or of a supply of ballast at its cost in convict labor, the selection of the best material by thorough exploration and test, the opening of new quarries and transportation facilities, and the use of the best labor-saving machinery in preparing, handling, loading and hauling the material. National financing, however, is the greates aid of all, and the indispensible one, but it will require the most careful study of methods in order not to injure the national credit, and so defeat its own ends."

A Review and Encouragement for the Future.

The election is over and we can now settle down to sound reasoning of principles, relieved of the necessity of defending the private character of individual leaders of the People's party.

In the recent campaign slander and ridicule have taken the place of argument, while for sound reasoning, bragadocio and bombast have filled the mouth of the big orator.

The little country editors have taken up their space commenting on the personal character of high toned christian gentlemen, and have in some instances taught their weak-minded readers to say in public places of broad-minded honest men, that they are 'contemptible.' Lengthy articles have been written and big speeches delivered containing but glittering generalities and empty platitudes, with never an idea expressed of true reasoning. In a word the great campaign of education has been carried on without ever teaching anybody anything of true governmental policy. The issues have been seldom defined and less often touched upon by those who attempted to discuss. The party success has been the effort of the party orator while questions of grave importance have boen relegated to the rear. With these misrepresentations continuously dinned into the ears of the people by a well organized press and a hundred orators for months past, it is no wonder that many a man has forgotten his true interest and voted for a continuation of present conditions. Then since, some have been bulldozed and intimated and misled into voting against reform, what is now the duty of the patriot? But one answer can be made—the one made by John C. Calhoun, when he said "principle is eternal." The man who is in earnest is unshaken by a hundred defeats. The principles which were contended for by Kossuth or O'Connell or even our own Patrick Henry, were not obtained in a day. The reformation was not accomplished till crowns were threatened and thrones were tottering, and the Christian religion after nearly two thousand years spent in battling against the devil, has not gotten deep enough into the hearts of some people to keep them from thinking it no harm to tell a campaign lie. But constitutional liberty is now guaranteed, liberty of conscience granted and Christianity must continue to spread. We have an abiding faith in the final triumph of right. Our grievances are as firmly founded on justice as those of ded martyrs of the past, and as surely to win. Then let our campaign of education begin now and proceed every week. Under the rule of the old party for the next four years the teachings of reformers will take the form of object lessons that our people cannot misread, and the issues between the people and monopoly will then be clearly defined, Verily, verily the money power is hard to down, but the people must not despair. Cheer up, we will come again.—Moore Herald.

"Light the Bonfires!---Rejoice, Ye Farmers!---Sing Praises My Maryland!"

San Antonio Truth.

Grover Cleveland, under whose administration in 1888 the surplus in the treasury was loaned to the national banks, is to be our next President. Light the bonfires.

Grover Cleveland, who vetoed the bill to relieve the drought and famine-stricken counties of Texas, is to be our next President. Rejoice ye farmers.

Grover Cleveland, who could not meet officially the "Daughter of the Confederacy," is to be our next President. Sing praises "My Maryland."

The newly elected legislature of Nebraska contains, on joint ballot 62 Republican, 17 Democratic, and 54 People's party members. To elect a Senator 67 votes will be necessary. It is expected that the Democrats will support the People's candidate, and thus secure his election.

If the Democratic is an anti-monopoly party, as it claims to be, it will abolish the monopolies now. The Democrats have full control of the country. The Republican party has been wiped out, and cannot interfere, while the People's party will heartily assist the Democrats in any reform efforts they may make. What will they do? How will they proceed to the abolition of land monopoly, money monopoly and transportation monopoly? These are the monopolies that crush American industries, and that must be abolished before the people will be satisfied. Let the Democratic party move quickly, and take adequate action, or we warn them that their power will be taken from them and they will be thrown down as violently as we have just seen the Republican party thrown down. The Republican party was the avowed defender of things as they are. The Republican party was overthrown because the people are dissatisfied with things as they are. Now, if the Democrats do not make radical changes the Democrats will go too.

Demands of the F. M. B. A.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 24th.—The national assembly of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association closed its labors by demanding free and unlimited coinage of silver and an increased circulating medium, and recommending the establishment of postal savings banks in lieu of the present method of perpetuating national banks; that congress should prohibit dealings in futures of agricultural and mechanical productions, and the adulteration of foods and medicines; demanding an equitable system of graduated tax on incomes, and favoring the election of United States Senators by the people.

A Vote for the Right.

Might is not always right. The man who cast a People's party vote an election day has the assurance in his own heart that he cast on honest ballot, for an honest cause. A vote for the elevating of humanity, a vote for the weak and oppressed, a vote for the honest legislation—a vote that God and angels would approve and sanction. Did he lose his vote or his manhood because others were not willing to stand by an honest cause? Who will say he did?

Senator Gorman Makes a Speech.

M. G. Ellzey, in Nat'l Watchman.

Senator Gorman came direct from the national Democratic committee rooms to make a speech at his Maryland home. He said a few notible things, and pretty nearly demolished the Chicago platform. Concerning the State bank, plank, he said that it was one of those things, which in the confusion of a national convention, may sometimes "slip in," and are not binding on the masses of the party. In the meantime, Mr. Cleveland, and in his letter, had given it a quasi and evasive endorsement, and chairman Gorman, of Virginia, had put it forward in his address as "something better" than sub-treasury or the free coinage of silver. This last was, and is undoubtedly, the true inwardness of the thing. It did not "slip in," but was deliberately put in for the base purpose of deceiving those voters who demand the sub-treasury plan and the free coinage of silver; nor can it now "slip out" in the easy way suggested by the Senator from Maryland, neither can the party "slip away" from its record so slick and easy as he thinks.

What the Knights of Labor Favor

It will be well for us all to keep our eyes upon the laboring classes, especially if it be true, as we do not believe it is, that the Socialists or their teachings caused the defeat of Mr. Harrison.

The Knights of Labor constitute a powerful organization. How do they expect to better their condition? The action on Wednesday last of their national labor assembly shows---

1. The Knights of Labor favor putting the malitia where they can show their sympathies for the workingmen. So they declared for the militia electing their own officers and carrying their own guns.

2. The Knights of Labor would have the Chicago exhibition open on Sunday.

3. They would restrict foreign immigration to persons who have money enough to support themselves for one year.

4. They would restrict the right of voting to persons who can read, but would give them five years in which to learn how to read.

5. They favor a national currency, and oppose the repeal of the State-bank tax.

Some of the plank in the national platform of the Knights of Labor are worthy of consideration. —Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. Abbott a Reformer.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa alumni meeting a few nights since in New York. His subject was "Some Aspects of the Industrial Problem."

Among other things Dr. Abbott said:---"Socially and politically we are a democratic community but an aristocratic community financially and industriatly. I believe the end will be to establish an industrial democracy. Among other things this will mean that taxes will not be regulated by expenditures, but upon incomes and possessions. The government will undertake those common industrial powers that can be carried on by the public for the public at a better advantage than could be done for the public by individuals.

"National resources belong by right to the people. Why should they be concentrated in the hands of a few? Democracy is putting its finger on the railroads; whether more than a finger will be laid on depends on how the railroads are managed in the future.

"I am a democrat, not in the political sense—with me it is religion. I believe in God and in my fellow men, for I believe God is going to make something out of them.

"The city is now advertising for bids for a railroad, the franchise of which is going to sell for 999 years. In this matter we ought to learn a lesson from abroad. In Germany they never sell a railroad outright. It is sold for certain years or with the right to buy it back at a fair price and interest on the money. The great highways of this city ought to be held by the city. We are laying up difficulties for the future.

WHAT TO DO.

One of the best reform papers in Texas, The Truth, says:

"Letters asking what ought to be done in the future have reached The Truth, and asking advice as to the best course to pursue. Our answer is this, "Organize, Educate, Co-Operate." Turn your clubs into debating societies, and bring every man into your ranks who loves liberty and desires the welfare of his country. Stand to your colors, Oh laborers of Texas! and prepare yourselves for the contest that will surely come two years hence upon the same economic lines that you fought on this time. Farmers, when you come to town hunt up your fellow-laborers of the city, talk over the situation, compare grievances, and study such remedies as will in your belief rebound to your common welfare, and the welfare of your country. You have shown your strength in this election, and taught the enemy a lesson that will not soon forget. Then—

'Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead,
Act act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'er head.

'Then let us up and be doing,
With a heart for every fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.'"

The above applies to North Carolina and every State in the Union and reformers everywhere will follow the same course.

Will the South Come?

WINFIELD, Kan., Nov. 14, '91.
Editor PEOPLE'S PARTY PAPER.

At last the election is over, and so far as Kansas is concerned, we have achieved a glorious victory. The Weaver electors, the entire State ticket and the Legislature are ours.

Yes, more—we have elected an ex-rebel soldier for Congressman at-large in Kansas, notwithstanding there are 120,000 old Union soldiers in this State. What do you think of it, you people of the South? We have forever buried the bloody shirt and declared that we know the war is over, and that there shall be no solid North.

We have stood by our principles. Oh, brethren of the South, why could you not trust us? Why could you not help us bury the bloody shirt? It pains us to think that the South decides to remain solid, for with your help, what could we not do?

Look at the Northwest! The bloody shirt could move us from our devotion to principle; no force or fear can swerve us from our honest purposes; and even though we realize long before the election that the South would not go with us, yet were determined to stand by our guns, hoping that in the near future the South would realize the true situation and join us later.

We have broken the solid North. Will you do the same in the South?

Will the South give up her idols or will she stand by her traditions instead of her better judgment? This is the question that is agitating the people just now, for if it does not come to our rescue we cannot succeed.

Have we not been tried sufficiently to satisfy you that we are in earnest when we say that we have buried the bloody shirt?

Look at our record. With over 100,000 old soldiers in this State yet we have elected Col. W. A. Harris, an old Confederate soldier, as Congressman-at-large by a good majority, he having run ahead of his ticket.

There should be no political division between the West and South. Their interests are one and their enemies are identical.

If we would become prosperous we must unite to shake off the domination of Wall street, and substitute government for the people instead. What we need is education. Kansas has been thoroughly educated, and to this alone we owe our success. The "force bill scare" and "bloody shirt" methods of politics have no terrors for us, and it is time for the South to shake off its superstitions.

We all up here deeply deplore the defeat of brave Tom Watson, the Simpson of the South, for he had a warm place in the Kansas heart, but we elected Jerry Simpson after one of the most desperate contests ever waged against any man in this State. Colonized voters, bribery, fraud and slander were resorted to without avail—the Republican candidate had to go down.

Now, we say to the South, we are not organized for the sole purpose of defeating the Republican party. but for the carrying out of the principles of our party, and we aim to stand by our guns, regardless of who follows or who deserts us. Will the South come with us? We shall see, but don't want to wait too long.

J. H. RITCHIE.

The politicians of the country are beginning to raise the "calamity howl!" they say there's no money in office holding, it's a loosing game. What they ought to do is to work a little harder, live more economically, and quit "dabbling in politics." It is presumed that the advice they give the farmers ought to apply all around.—Chicago Free Trader.

Try BLACK-DRAUGHT tea for Dyspepsia.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR.

*** "Public office is a public trust."—Grover Cleveland.

This is true, but the people are anxious to know who are the best trustees. The Republicans have had a chance, the Democrats now have a chance, and the People's party will have a chance, if the Democrats don't hustle.

*** What has become of the slandering liars and scoundrels who were a little while since charging that every reformer (who was put on the stump by the people to defend their cause) was canvassing in the interest of the Republican party, and was paid by Republican money to do it? Why don't they continue to make these charges and prove them? No; this was simply done for campaign effect—it was done to fool and prejudice as many people as possible. These same campaign liars will bob up again two years from now.

*** "Mr. Astor's income is said to be $7,38 a minute, but he can't eat more than three square meals a day.—Wilmington Star.

Now is the Star in favor of an income tax that would require Mr. Astor, who now pays almost no tax, to pay only ten cents of that $7.38 to support the government. If this were done, which would tax the incomes of all the millionaires accordingly, the taxes of the people who are now paying nearly all the tax could be reduced more than half. Is the Star in favor of such a tax. Will the Democrats, now that they have a chance, pass it? Watch them and see.

*** During the recent campaign when a reformer would speak of the necessity for more money and a just distribution under an honest system, the Democratic speakers would say that they favored more money and would point to that plank in their platform about State banks and say that was the remedy. Now since the election is over they talk differently. We clip the following from the N. Y. World:

"State bank notes are not money. They have no legal tender quality and nobody proposes to give them such quality. They are nothing more or less than negotiable notes, and the right to issue negotiable notes belongs to every person. The law preventing State banks from issuing them is the violation of this right."

Of course the ten per cent. tax on State bank issue ought to be repealed. We voted in the last Senate to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for its repeal, but no sane man thinks that such action alone will give the reform in finance that the people need. The World admits the State bank issue would not be money, but simply a note—an evidence of debt, a piece of paper that will not pay a debt unless the man you owe is willing to take it. This means if the farmers and laborers want more money they must take these notes instead of money,